

The Kansas Chief.
SOL. MILLER, EDITOR.
WHITE CLOUD, KANSAS:
Thursday, May 4, 1865.

GOOD BYE, CONFEDERACY!—The world has probably seen the last of the celebrated Southern Confederacy. Its Government is now without a habitation, and itself without a name.

Gen. Grant proceeded to Raleigh, and at once notified Gen. Johnston that Sherman's armistice was revoked. This brought the rebels to terms, and Johnston surrendered all the forces from North Carolina to the Chattahoochee River, upon the same terms granted to Lee.—Gen. Dick Taylor has concluded an arrangement with Gen. Canby, by which he surrenders the rebel forces from the Chattahoochee to the Mississippi. Forrest has accepted the same terms for his cavalry forces. In a few days, Kirby Smith will doubtless surrender the forces west of the Mississippi, which will close out the entire rebel armies.

Strict search is now being made for Jeff. Davis, and it is confidently believed that he will be captured, with his specie and plunder. Mallory, the rebel Secretary of the Navy, has been captured on a steamer. The balance of the Government is lying around loose.

Howard's and Slocum's Corps of Sherman's army are about to proceed to Richmond, leaving Schofield's Corps to be distributed through North Carolina. Sherman has gone to Charleston and Savannah, and Grant is in Philadelphia.

Thus completes the miserable failure of a gigantic attempt to establish a Slaveholders' Confederacy in free America. Slavery is dead, but it has dragged down to the grave with it hundreds of thousands of noble and loyal men, the nobles of whom was the President of the United States!

JUST BEGINNING TO GET MAD.—The Leavenworth Bulletin is now engaged in a most vigorous municipal canvass, for the election which took place a month ago. We wondered that the canvass and the election had passed off so quietly; but the Bulletin's bile seems to have just commenced working. Perhaps the editor is in the condition of the old Indian woman in Connecticut—one of the last of her race in that State. She one day set to bawling most agonizingly. When asked what grieved her, she replied that her poor husband had died fourteen years before, and she thought she would try and bear up under it, but she found she couldn't stand it any longer!

THERE appears to be strong opposition to the new Constitution of Missouri, among the Radicals of that State. When such men as Gov. Fletcher and other prominent Republicans oppose it, there is danger ahead that it may be defeated. They seem to think that the Convention, in endeavoring to be too Radical, have overdone the thing. In some respects, this may be true; but the rebels are the ones upon whom the Constitution presses hardest, and they would be the ones principally benefited by its rejection. It is always well to beware of any act that places a rebel.

THE great Patee House Lottery, at St. Joseph, which we have been reading of since the pre-Adamite age, came off on the 25th of April. It chanced that the winning ticket was not sold, and so Patee kept his house, and many thousands of dollars which greenies paid for tickets. A few fair pillows and other trinkets were drawn, to keep up appearances; but most of the persons who invested in the humbug and swindle, have not even hair to show for it.

THE rebels in Canada are at length coming to grief, as well as their brethren at home. A Canada Court has just indicted Clement C. Clay, Jacob Thompson, and a number of other "distinguished Americans of the other party to our civil war," for violation of the neutrality laws. Canada was formerly an asylum for runaway niggers, but will no longer be so low as to harbor their fugitive rebel masters.

WE see it stated that James L. McDowell was a defaulter to Government, in the office of United States Marshal for Kansas, and that his sureties have been sued on their bond. How a man so popular as McDowell, and with such opportunities to rise, could play himself out in so brief a time after commencing, is more than we can tell.

CONVICTED.—At the recent term of the District Court for Nemaha County, Milton Winters was convicted of having been accessory to the murder of Blewins, in the second degree, and sentenced to fifteen years' imprisonment in the Penitentiary; and was sentenced to ten more, for firing at Edgar Nazum with intent to kill—making twenty-five years in all.

THE 2d Division of the 16th Army Corps, of which the 10th Kansas composes a part, took the advance in the grand assault upon the works at Blakely, near Mobile, and did the hardest and most gallant fighting on that glorious day.

THE funeral of the President takes place at Springfield, to-day. Bishop Simpson, of Philadelphia, is to preach the funeral sermon.

BOOTH KILLED.—The career of the assassin of Lincoln and Seward has been short and by no means brilliant. The would-be murderer of Seward was caught in a very short time after his bloody adventure; and a large number of conspirators have been from time to time arrested. Now Booth has met his fate, and another accomplice has been caught.

On Tuesday, April 25th, a party of soldiers, sent out by Col. Baker, chased Booth and Harrold from a swamp to a barn near Port Royal, on the Rappahannock, a few miles below Fredericksburg. The barn was surrounded, and Booth summoned to surrender, which he refused to do; whereupon the barn was fired, and as Booth attempted to escape, he was shot through the head. Harrold surrendered. He and the body of Booth were taken to Washington.

The lucky bullet passed through the villain's head, without touching the brain, and struck the spinal column in the back part of the neck, paralyzing him, without affecting his mental faculties. He lived several hours, in the greatest misery, thus being permitted to realize what was the matter with him, and what it was for. His body received the burial of a dog, in silence and secret, and no one is permitted to know the spot, except those immediately employed. These are simpletons and traitors, male and female, prevented from exhibiting their baseness and making fools of themselves, by paying honors to his remains, and going on pilgrimages to his tomb. He has gone under the sod long before his illustrious victim. His brother Edwin went to Washington to secure his remains, but failed. His other brother, Junius Brutus, is under arrest, for being suspected of having had a knowledge of the contemplated crime.

Harrold, it is said, has made a voluminous confession, but it has not yet been made public.

Wm. Albin, present Superintendent of Indian Affairs, it is said, will soon be removed. The old Dame has it that W. W. Guthrie, late Attorney General of Kansas, will succeed to the position.—St. Joseph Herald.

We learn that the above arrangement is "busted." "My brother-in-law" laid it down in his programme, in providing the Royal Family with the means of living off of Government, without work; but the Indians kicked against it, and the project had to be abandoned. We do not like to publish the plain language the Indian spokesman used, when protesting against the appointment; but the substance of it was, that Guthrie's tongue had the diarrhoea, and his talk always gave them the cholera!

SEVEN HUNDRED VOLUNTEERS SICK IN CAMP!—Young men, be warned in time, supply yourself with Holloway's Pills and Ointment. They are guaranteed to cure the worst cases of Sores, Ulcers, Scurs, Fevers, and Bowel Complaints.

If the reader of this "notice" cannot get a box of Pills or Ointment from the drug store in his place, let him write to me, 50 Maiden Lane, enclosing the amount, and I will mail a box free of expense. Many dealers will not keep my medicines on hand, because they cannot make as much profit as on other persons' make. 35 cents, 58 cents, and \$1.40 per box or pot.

Since Sherman has committed a mistake, some of the papers cannot see anything good in any act he performs. The St. Louis Democrat even condemns his order announcing to his army the murder of the President, calling it a milk-and-water production, exhibiting tender regard for the feelings of rebels, and all that. To be sure, he does not embrace the mournful occasion to deal in epithets; but the order is appropriate, truthful, and to the point, and ought to meet the approval of every loyal man.

We feel like shouting. This hour, near midnight, with prayer on lip, and heart full, we feel as if we could wake the land with joy.—Leavenworth Times.

Just imagine Col. Vaughan, fresh from his prayers I put on the street at midnight, (perhaps in his night clothes,) leaping like a bull-frog, and whooping like an Indian! It is a sight we would go all the way to Leavenworth to see. Colonel, when you are ready to go in on that, send us word.

BAILEY & NOYES.—This firm have been and are still receiving immense supplies of goods, and have a stock not equalled in Kansas, outside of the cities of Leavenworth, Lawrence and Atchison.—They have an assortment of every thing, in any quantity desired, and are selling at greatly reduced prices. Their new advertisement appears in this issue, to which the attention of the public is directed.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—In today's paper, J. A. Pickett offers for sale one of the best farms in Nebraska, a piece of land in Brown County, two houses and three lots in White Cloud, a tract of land in Holt County, and several lots in Mound City. A bargain may be had in any of the property. For further particulars, see advertisement.

An appalling steamboat disaster occurred on the Mississippi, a few days ago. The steamer Sultana, between Memphis and Cairo, having on board about two thousand paroled Union prisoners, and about one thousand civilians, exploded and sank. Only about seven hundred persons of all on board escaped.

Chester Thomas is in town.—Atchison Champion.

A NORTHERN FALLING.—About the time that President Lincoln was assassinated, Gen. Lee returned to Richmond, where he was received with the greatest enthusiasm by the repentant people of that city, who had been so rejected, only a few days before, when the Union army drove him out and took possession; and the report says that many Union officers raised their caps to him, as he passed along. An elegant suite of rooms were being prepared for Lee and his family at one of the New York hotels, at the very time when a rebel hiring was preparing our President for a narrow room in the church-yard.

Why this display of the Northern propensity for toyism, for the benefit of Gen. Lee? Was it because he magnanimously surrendered, when Grant had him in his power, and then made a farewell address to his rebel ragamuffins, thanking them for the gallant manner in which they had so long resisted the Northern invaders? Or was it because he permitted Union prisoners to starve, rot, or be murdered by thousands, under his very eyes, in Libby Prison, Castle Thunder, and Belle Isle?

A great deal is said about the honor and Christian spirit of Gen. Lee—that he declared, in the beginning, that he would never draw the sword on any but Virginia soil, or for its protection, and had fulfilled his promise. The amount of honor in his composition, is shown by the fact of his turning against and attempting to destroy the Government that had educated and was feeding him and his sons. Other rebels contended that they were fighting for the independence of the South, and the establishment of a Government suited to themselves and their cherished institution—a Government of freedom and bondage! If there was any honor in the matter, we think such men are possessed of it to a greater extent than Gen. Lee, who professed to enter into the carnival of destruction and bloodshed, and attempt to overturn his Government, simply because a single State entered into the rebellion, and asked him to do so!

The most appropriate commentary, although more profane than elegant, which we have had upon this Northern toyism, was by the telegraphic operator at Chicago, a day or two after Lincoln's assassination, when sending the report of the reception of Lee in Richmond, and the circumstance of Union officers raising their caps to him. The operator stopped short in his work, and remarked, "Damn them!" These two words express all that is necessary upon the subject.

How much better than the assassin of President Lincoln, are those persons who endeavor to turn the horrible event to the accomplishment of their own selfish ends, or the gratification of personal malice? Harper's Weekly is using it for the purpose of annihilating Horace Greeley; and the Leavenworth Bulletin is running it to excite public indignation against its editor's personal enemies, of whom he unfortunately and unaccountably has a few—say a couple of thousand or so—in the city of Leavenworth.

Sidney Clarke telegraphs from Washington, that he has secured an order for the release of all drafted men from Kansas. If this is so, the order is a long time coming in an official shape to the authorities in Kansas; for as yet, the drafted men have not been released, but on the contrary, have been sent to Benton Barracks, St. Louis, to be put in active service. If Sidney has secured the order, and sees that it is carried into effect, he will have made a big strike toward public favor.

Special newspaper correspondents never permit a want of facts to interfere with their getting off something good, rich or sentimental, to embellish their narratives. The special of the St. Louis Democrat, writing on the night of April 23d, describing the funeral procession of the dead President, remarked that he was writing his despatch by moonlight.—Where he procured moonlight to write by, on the 23d of April, is a mystery, unless he carried it in a bottle.

Edward Bates has undertaken the job, in his old age, of writing letters in opposition to the new Constitution of Missouri. His strong point is, that it is revolutionary. We imagine that such it was intended to be by its framers, and by the people. It requires to be so, in order to overthrow the heathen institutions of the State, and wrest her Government from the grasp of rebels. Edward Bates is barking up a tree.

We learn that a horse-thief was shot between Iowa Point and White Cloud, on Friday, 21st. We understand that he made his brag, that he came up from Leavenworth for that purpose.—Troy Reporter.

We had not heard that he boasted of having come up from Leavenworth for the purpose of being shot; but if that was his object, he was not disappointed.

An order has been issued, dismissing all Detectives and Deputy Provost Marshals in Kansas. Good-bye, thieves and pimps, and doers of dirty partisan work, for which Government paid you, and the people of Kansas were taxed.

Chester Thomas is in town.—Atchison Champion.

THE LADY'S FRIEND.—The May number of this favorite periodical opens with a truly beautiful engraving called "The Cup of Cold Water," an illustration of a poem by Thomas Hood, which conveys the profound moral lesson that often in the doing of very little and simple things is to be found "The accepted sacrifice." The Fashion Plate of this number is, as usual, double, and remarkably well engraved. The wood engravings lead off with a pretty picture of a child "Among the May Flowers," followed by the usual variety of cuts devoted to the illustration of the fashions, needle work, &c. Among the literary matter we may specify "Under the Apple-tree," by Miss Virginia F. Townsend; "One of the Martyrs," by Emma B. Ripley; "My Rath and I," by Margaret E. Starr; "Before God and Man," "The Ghost of Mac Grad's Abbey," by Mrs. Hosmer; "Pinswold," "Four Birthdays," "Story of a Stove," Novelties for May, Editor's Department, &c. The music for this number is an amusing song called "Pa has struck it." Price \$2.50 a year; 2 copies \$4.00.—To those desirous of making up clubs, specimen numbers will be sent for 15 cts.

Wheeler & Wilson's celebrated Sewing Machines are furnished as Premiums.—Address Deacon & Peterson, 319 Walnut street, Philadelphia.

Now is the time to send on subscriptions for 1865.

OUR YOUNG FOLKS.—This appears to be the most popular Magazine in our down-stairs Department, if we may judge from the anxiety with which it is inquired after, about once a week during each month. The May number is at hand, and we find the following table of contents: The New Life; Three Days at Camp Douglas; The Wonderful Sack; The Railroad; Our Dogs; Young Love; How the Crickets Brought Good Fortune; Winning His Way; The Little Prisoner; Farming for Boys; Adrift in the Forest; Round the Evening Lamp. The latter is the Puzzle Department, which is exceedingly edifying, as well as instructive, to young folks. Price, \$2 a year. Our Young Folks and the Atlantic Monthly, both one year for \$5. Published by Ticknor & Fields, Boston.

HARPER'S Monthly, for May, has reached us. The contents are: Washoe Revisited; Childless; Lyman Beecher; Heroic Deeds of Heroic Men; Over the Meadow; The Houses We Live in; St. Leon's Heir; Infancy and Age; Recollections of Thomas; On the Heights; Armada; The University of Oxford; Our Mutual Friend; The Old Letter; and the usual monthly Departments. This No. 1 Magazine may be had for a year, by enclosing \$4 to Harper & Brothers, New York; or, if any of our subscribers desire to get it cheaper, we will procure it for them for \$3.25, or Harper's Weekly at the same price.

ATLANTIC MONTHLY.—The May Number is on our table, with the following articles: With the Birds; Gold Eggs—A Dream-Fantasy; Out of the Sea; My Student Life at Hovey; The Grave by the Lake; Ice and Equinox; Dr. Johns; The Chimney-Corner; Needle and Garden; Castles; Fair Play the Best Policy; Reviews, etc. Price of the Atlantic, \$4 a year.

The Pacific Monthly is rapidly gaining ground with the public, affording a new style of interesting literature, deviating from the old trodden paths of general magazine publications, and offers inducements to the public equalled by none.—In fact, we think the best way to go into the modern jewelry trade, with a rich and varied stock, is to subscribe liberally for the Pacific Monthly—for every subscription brings with it a valuable present.

An exchange says that Abraham Lincoln was the only American President who met with a violent death. This is probably a mistake. Many persons insisted, and still believe, that Gen. Harrison was poisoned by some instrument of the Southern Disunionists—the same fate that was originally intended for Lincoln.

The advertisement of Justus Assman appears in one of our Kansas exchanges. That man would be perfectly justifiable in applying to the Legislature for a change of name; otherwise, it will be difficult for him to secure an introduction into refined society.

We learn that a rebel named Kelly was killed in Holt County, north of Oregon, the other day. He was sneaking in the brush, watching an opportunity to kill a citizen, when a party of men came upon him, and put fourteen bullets in his carcass.

Alexander Dumas has given up his trip to America.—Ex.

Here is a splendid opportunity lost for the American people to make noodles of themselves, and give the object of their foolery an opportunity to write a satire upon American toyism.

One of the Nemaha Courier, announces his arrival home. That was superfluous—the increased stupidity of his paper showed it plainly enough.

Mr. Lincoln's first four years' experience as President were marked with horrible instances of rebel brutality. A month and a half of his second term equipped them all.

The Muret of our army, Phil Sheridan, is only 33 years old.

Correspondence.

(For the Chief.)
GENERAL DRAFT REMINDERS.
Near Benton Barracks, Missouri.
MR. EDITOR CHIEF:—Since writing to you last, our location has been changed, as the heading of this will show; which change, we are happy to say, is much to our benefit, as far as comfort and convenience are taken into consideration. We are attentively supplied with good and sufficient rations, and good police and sanitary regulations, all of which tell well on our appearance and feelings.

There have not any of us been attacked with disease since our arrival here, and those who were sick are well and recovering, with the exception of one Charles Lemburg, of Washington County, whose disease, the surgeons state, was induced and intensified by the treatment received at Fort Leavenworth. He died on the 21st inst.

If I were to say, Good Lord, deliver us from the evils of speculating Kansas officials, a hearty Amen would be the prompt response from the breast of each one of our men here.

Gov. Crawford, we understood, was in Leavenworth City before we left there, but, so far as we could learn, neither called on drafted men nor volunteers, to see after their interests; which we might have excused, but that we had sent him a memorial respecting our circumstances.

When we were ordered to march, I handed Capt. Vanderhook a preamble and resolutions we had previously prepared, of which I sent you a copy, requesting him to read them, which he did, making, at the conclusion, some remarks, expressing his sympathy with us, fully endorsing the sentiments expressed in them, and assuring us that he would forward them that day to the Secretary of War, at Washington.

But what confidence we can have in his profession of friendship you can judge, when I inform you that he had us furnished with but two days' rations of bread and meat, which he calculated we would reach in four days, but it took us five. He also informed us that he and Gov. Crawford had been and were doing what they could to procure our discharge, and that Gov. Crawford would meet us here, and, he thought, would have orders by that time to have us released; but up to this time, we are disappointed.

Capt. Dunlap, of the 15th Kansas, who, with 25 of his men, escorted us here, put himself at all the trouble he could, and all the expense necessary, for our comfort, while he could get any thing for us to eat; but with all that he could do, we had nothing to eat from Sunday morning until Monday night, when we arrived here. He also interested himself for us otherwise, hoping to be able to get us back under his escort, in which, in consequence of the delay in public business, on account of the funeral services of our late illustrious and deeply lamented President, he has failed. He came up from the city to-day, to take leave of us, telling us that he could not stay longer, and that we might possibly be kept here two weeks yet. He was a friend with whom we regretted to part. The feeling of our men is, that the kind and generous Capt. Dunlap's name is worthy to be enrolled among those worthy of honor.

In relation to the tragic decease of our late Chief Executive, although we have given no formal expression of our sentiments, yet as a cause of common sorrow and regret, engendered in hearts beating in unison, we fully concur in the many expressions of sentiment exhibited in resolutions published by different meetings in various parts of the country, and lament as deeply for the dead, and pray as fervently for the living as any, realizing the necessity for a strong, steady hand, strengthened by a hearty support from the people, and aided by wisdom from on high to guide the Ship of State aright.

Not having mailed this when written, April 23d, I have a little more to write now, which is the effect that Gov. Crawford has in St. Louis two or three days last week, and that Capt. Dunlap made an effort each day until he left, to have an interview with him on our account, but failed—the Governor changing his house each day. Now, our men feel that they are neglected by one whose presence and words would have given them much gratification, if not satisfaction; and that when a man, placed in high position by the people, feels himself so superior to them that they are unworthy his notice, he is unworthy the place he occupies, and their confidence.

JOSEPH R. ROUNSAVELL.

April 24, 1865.

Lee's Farewell Address.
Headquarters, Army of North Virginia,
April 10th, 1865.

[General Order No. 9.]
After years of arduous service, marked by unsurpassed courage and fortitude, the Army of Northern Virginia has been compelled to yield to overwhelming numbers and resources.

I need not tell the survivors of so many hard fought battles, who have remained steadfast to the last, that I have consented to this result from no distrust of them, but holding that valor and devotion could accomplish nothing that could compensate for the loss that would have attended the continuation of the contest, I have determined to avoid the useless sacrifices of those whose past valor has endeared them to their countrymen. By the terms of agreement the officers and men can return to their homes and remain there until exchanged. You will take with you the satisfaction that it proceeds from the consciousness of duty faithfully performed, and I earnestly pray a merciful God will extend his blessing and protection.

With an increasing admiration of your constancy and devotion to our country, and a grateful remembrance of your kind and generous consideration of myself, I bid you an affectionate farewell.

R. E. LEE, General.

HOW GEN. GRANT RECEIVED THE NEWS.—The Philadelphia Bulletin says: "Lieutenant General Grant received the news at Bloodgood's hotel, at the foot of Walnut street, in this city. He arrived there from the South at a quarter past twelve o'clock, and was about to partake of a collation when a message containing the dreadful intelligence was placed in his hands. While reading the dispatch, his countenance indicated no emotion, so completely were his feelings under habitual control. He partook of supper and left on a special train for Burlington, where he left his wife and returned South early this morning. By orders from Washington, received after the news of the murder of the President had been received, great care was taken to prevent any except well-known and trustworthy persons to approach the Lieut. General."

The Hon. Horace Maynard has got to Washington, summoned by President Johnson. It is highly probable that Mr. Maynard will occupy a Cabinet position.

THE NEW PRESIDENT.

His Inaugural Remarks—An Indication of Policy of his Administration.

The following are the remarks in full of President Johnson, on being sworn in to office by Chief Justice Chase:
GENTLEMEN: I must be permitted to say I have been almost overwhelmed by the announcement of the sad event which has so recently occurred. I feel incompetent to perform the duties so important and responsible as those which have been so unexpectedly thrown upon me. As to an indication of any policy which may be pursued by me in the administration of the Government, I have to say that must be left for development as the Administration progresses. The Message or declaration must be made by the acts as they transpire. The only assurance that I can now give of the future is in reference to the past. The course which I have taken in the past in connection with this rebellion must be regarded as a guarantee of the future. My past public life, which has been long and laborious, has been founded, as I in good conscience believe, upon a great principle of right, which lies at the basis of all things. The best energies of my life have been spent in endeavoring to establish and perpetuate the principles of free government. I believe that the Government, in passing through its present perils, will settle down upon principles consistent with popular rights, more permanent and enduring than heretofore. I must be permitted to say, if I understand the feelings of my own heart, I have long labored to ameliorate and elevate the condition of the great mass of the American people. Toil and honest advocacy of the great principles of free Government have been my lot; the duties have been mine, the consequences are with God. This has been the formation of my political creed. I feel that in the end the Government will triumph and these great principles will be permanently established.

In conclusion, gentlemen, let me say: I want your encouragement and countenance. I shall rely upon you and others in carrying the Government through its present perils. I feel in making this request that it will be heartily responded to by you and all other patriots, and lovers of the rights and interests of free people.

At the conclusion of his remarks the President received the kind wishes of the friends by whom he was surrounded.

A few minutes were devoted to conversation. All were deeply impressed with the occasion, and the recent salo-occurrence that canceled the necessity for the speedy inauguration of the President, was gravely discussed.

Mr. Johnson is in fine health, and has an earnest sense of the important trust confided to him.

Prisoners from Sherman's Army at Richmond.
ELEGANT LANGUAGE OF THE RICHMOND EXAMINER ON THEIR CONDITION AND APPEARANCE.

[From the Richmond Examiner, March 29.]
Yesterday afternoon four hundred and eighty Yankees—part of the several thousand hand by General Johnston's army in the successive blows struck Sherman's horde in South Carolina by Hampton and Wheeler—were received from Fayetteville; and the dirty blue line crawled its way down Governor and Main Sts., colling itself up in Libby.

No description could convey the utter horror and loathing with which their appearance was regarded by the citizens. Dirty, begrimed, ragged, scores of them barefooted and bareheaded, with stolen tattered bandages about their feet and heads, limping, hobbling and cursing, they appeared the scabs, scavengers and scum of all creation, not a face or a feature on which was not written "thief," "murderer," "house-burner," "woman ravisher," &c. Never since the war began has such a crew of hell-born men, accursed and God forsaken wretches polluted the air or defiled the highway of Richmond with the concentrated essence of all that is lecherous, hateful and despised. And these are a part and parcel of that human fungi Johnson's noble army are confronting. These are some of those who robbed, plundered and murdered in the fair homes of Georgia and South Carolina. If we cannot successfully resist them, God help Richmond and her citizens. Devils from hell would show mercy when these would strike and rob, murder, pillage and destroy. The only way that they can be permitted to come must be on the terms that those came yesterday—as prisoners of war.—The majority of those received yesterday were captured from Kilpatrick's thieves, and they may not inaptly be called Kill-devils.

WHERE ARE JEFF. DAVIS AND HIS CABINET?—The arch-rebel Davis and his Cabinet are now fleeing from the wrath to come—from the execration of their own people, which is more terrible to bear than any punishment which the Government could inflict upon them, had they fallen into the hands of justice. Henceforth they will be vagabonds upon the face of the earth—Cains, with a brand upon their brow for the unaccomplished but attempted murder of this free republic. It is told that when a distinguished French statesman once met the traitor Arnold in the south of France, not knowing who he was, he was charmed with his manner and conversation; but when he learned that he was the wretch who betrayed his country, he shrunk away from him in disgust. Thus it will be with Jeff. Davis. His own people will shudder at the treachery which led them to ruin and bloodshed; and he will find no home abroad that will not be a bed of torment.

Regarding the frail propensity of the Richmond papers for mendacity and brag, the New York Herald says: "Finally, when Richmond, (with Davis and the remaining conspirators, enclosed, surrounded and captured by Grant and Sherman,) shall cease to be a rebel capital—some fugitive from Richmond, in some unfrequented marsh or rice field, will, if possible, get out an extra on the tail of his shirt, proclaiming to the world, by all that is sacred, that the Confederacy survives, and has achieved its independence."

The Hon. Horace Maynard has got to Washington, summoned by President Johnson. It is highly probable that Mr. Maynard will occupy a Cabinet position.

A PROCLAMATION.

Notice to Foreign Governments.

WHEREAS, For some time past vessels of war of the United States have been refused in certain ports privileges to which they were entitled by treaty, public law, or the comity of nations, at the same time that vessels of war of the country in which these privileges and immunities have been withheld, have enjoyed them fully and uninterrupted in the ports of the United States—which condition of things has not always been forcibly resisted by the United States, although, on the other hand, they have not at times failed to protest against and declare their dissatisfaction with the same to the enemies of the United States—and there being no condition any longer which can be claimed to justify the denial to them by one of the said nations, of the customary naval rights which have been so unnecessarily persisted in; now therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, do hereby make known that, if after a reasonable time shall have elapsed for the intelligence of this proclamation to have reached any foreign country, in whose ports the said privileges and immunities shall have been refused, as aforesaid, and they shall continue to be so refused, then and thereupon, the same privileges and immunities shall be refused to the vessels of war of the country in the ports of the United States, and this refusal shall continue until the war vessels of the United States shall have been placed upon an entire equality, in the foreign ports aforesaid, with similar vessels of other countries. The United States, whatever claim or pretext may have existed heretofore, are now, at least, entitled to claim an entire and friendly equality of rights and hospitalities with all maritime nations.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this 11th day of April, A. D. 1865, and of the independence of the United States of America the 89th.

WM. H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State.

Jeff. Davis' Valedictory Proclamation of April 1.

WHEREAS, In the course of inhuman Yankee events, the capital of the Confederate States of America no longer affords an eligible and healthy residence for the members of the present Cabinet, not to speak of the Chief Magistrate himself, the Vice-President, and the members of the two Congressional bodies, I do therefore, by virtue of the power vested in my two hands, proclaim my intention to travel in seclusion, in company with all the officers of the Confederate States Government, and to take up such agreeable quarters as yet may be granted unto me.

To such persons as are in arms against the Confederate States of America, I do hereby tender absolute amnesty on condition that they forthwith desist from annoying our patriotic population.

Under the circumstances, slavery had better be abolished.

The capital of the Confederacy will henceforward be found "in a stump," on the picturesque banks of the celebrated "Last Ditch."

To the foreign subscribers to the Confederate loan I return sincere thanks.

Major General Grant, U. S. A., will please see that they get their cotton.

All persons having claims against this Government will please present them to A. Lincoln, Richmond, by whom all such accounts will be most cheerfully audited.

It is not altogether improbable that the glorious experiment of a slaveholders' confederacy may yet prove a delusion and a snare. I have often thought so.—So has General Lee, who has lately been fighting most gallantly for his last year's salary.

The Confederate Treasury being light, I think that we have a good opening before us, and that we have seen the last of this fratricidal war. I hope so. Stephens thinks peace more imminent than ever.

If the United States persists in refusing to recognize the Confederacy, on my return I shall again urge the arming of the negroes.

Office-seekers are respectfully solicited to cease their importunings. Fellow-citizens, farewell.

J. DAVIS,
President Confederate States of America.

Done at Richmond, April 1, 1865.

The Change of Sentiment in New York.

It is wonderful the change that has taken place in the sentiments of the people in this city. But yesterday they sanctioned the leniency of Lincoln. To-day they condemn it. On last Thursday over four hundred rebel officers arrived in this city as prisoners. They were marched to the Provost Marshal's with a guard of less than fifty men. They were treated and festered, without ration, with the best the city could afford. Embracing and kisses, and inquiries after dear friends, were carried on to such an extent as to fill Union loving citizens with disgust. Besides all this, the general officers, Ewell, Lee, Kershaw, &c., were allowed the privileges of the street for hours without a guard. No person interfered. Since Saturday morning not a grayback deserter has appeared in the street. To-day General Paine, and a few other rebel officers lately captured, were taken up the street to headquarters. It took a guard of several hundred men to protect them. On Saturday, a civilian who expressed sentiments of gratification at Lincoln's death, was instantly shot at Lincoln's death, and a few days later, another rebel officer, who had been the deponent said, "Lincoln should have been killed four years ago." The words were spoken by him in the market of a soldier.

—Pittsburgh Commercial.

THE ACTING PRESIDENT JOHNSON.—An eminent portrait painter well acquainted with Mr. Lincoln, and often admitted to intimate and unreserved conversation with him, gives us this anecdote:

Two or three weeks since, as he was talking with Mr. Lincoln, allusion was made to the Vice-President, Andrew Johnson. Mr. Lincoln expressed himself in warm terms of that gentleman's merits, observing that he had done nobly for his country.